cle made it the imperative duty of the people to declare an opinion upon the subject every twelve years; this was right, This bill was simply a measure throwing right back to the people the question of a change-it was not proposed to change the constitution by this bill. If the people voted for a change, representatives would come forward with bills relative to the matter-if they were not, nothing would be done. He favored this bill. He wanted a change in the constitution. He wanted it so changed that every election would be by the people-also that the legislature would sit but once in two years-that a reduction of Representation be made, and many other changes too numerous to men-

Mr. Kinney remarked, that nothing had been stated, showing the authority to this legislature to pass this proposed bill -where was the power for this action? Can the legislature throw it back to the people? The power belonged to the people—but the legislature could not place it there. That body acted under the constitution; it has no power but what that instrument gives; the people, as a people only had the

Mr. Neal said nothing tangible had been remarked in opposition to this bitl. Was there anything prohibiting this mode in the constitution? This bill did not provide for change-only a mode of expression of the sentiment of the people, upon the subject of a change in the constitution, di-

recting the legi-lature next winter in the matter.

One word as to Thomas Wilson Dorr; that man's name would live in the memory of the people of this Union, for his noble self-sacrificing exertion in the great cause of humanity-liberty. In the State of Rhode Island a resolution had to be effected to overthrow a series of impurities, and of oppressions upon the rights of the people. It was good policy for other States to take warning-be careful, and make reforms when it could be done in peace. He favored the

The debate was continued by Mr. Short, and others, when the question was taken on the engrossment, ayes 46, noes 39. The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Orders of the day-Bills passed. The bill providing for a new mode of doing probate business being the special order of the day, several amendments

were proposed, some adopted. The question then was taken on the engrossment of the bill-not ordered, ayes 27, On motion of Mr. Orton, the report of the select commit tee on the subject of the number of miles to be allowed

members in their calculation for mileage-was adopted. Mr. Orr then moved to take from the table the joint resolation, against members of the legislature receiving mileage more than once-upon this motion confusion doubly con founded was raised throughout the whole House-and cries of "Buncombe, Buncombe" and "hear! hear" resounded. Mr. Orr insisted upon his motion, and called for the ayes

Those voting in the affirmative, were, Messrs, Armstrong, Brown, Carr. Coble, Cole, Commons, Dobson, Dougherty, Frazier, Harding, Harvey, Holden, Kennard, Lane, Major, McKinzie, Orr, Pruther, Richmond, Roache, Sackett, Short, Sullivan, Trimbly, Williams of K., Williams of M., and

Those voting in the negative were Messrs, Albin, Baldwin, Blackstone, Blythe, Bowling, Bryant, Campbell, Coffin, Cookerly, Criswell, Davis, Dimmett, Dole, Doyle, Dunham, Ford, Gordon, Graham, Hall, Hamilton, Hankins, Hartan, Hetfield, Huddleston, Hull, Jones of S., Kinney, Litchteberger, Line, Lockwood, May, McConnell, McCormick, McDonof A., McDonald of L., Meredith, Miller, Mills, Mor rison, Neal, Nimmons, Norris, Octon, Packer, Rulon, Slater, Smiley, Swihart, Terry, Thompson of G., Wolfe, and Mr. Speaker-52.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1848.

On leave granted, Mr. Simpson introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Junction railroad company, which

was passed. The amendments of the House to a bill incorporating the Madison and Muncie railroad company, on motion of Mr. Walpole, were concurred in with the exception of the one providing for the commencement of the work at the city of

Mr. English reported back the bill to authorize the administrator of the estate of John Fischlie, to sell certain real estate in Jackson county with a bill as a substitute, which

Reports from Standing Committees. Mr. Holloway reported that the certificates of the newly elected members of the Senate was all right-concurred in Mr. Morrison reported against further legislation on the subject of pedier's licenses-laid on the table; also against appropriating money to erect an eye infirmary-concurred

Mr. Randall reported back a bill relative to examining common school teachers, recommending its passage.

Mr. Hardin reported back a bill authorizing the voters of certain townships in Lake county to sell their school lands,

Mr. Henry reported back the school bill of the House for the action of the Senate, which was on motion of Mr. Henry, made the special order of the day for this afternoon at 2 Mr. Montgomery reported back a bill to repeal an act rela-

tive to the loaning of school funds, recommending its indefinite postponement-which was concurred in. Mr. Berry reported back House bill to relocate a part of a State road from Harrison to Indianapolis, which was laid on

Mr. Robinson reported a bill for the relief of John Butoff-

Mr. Millikin reported back a bill incorporating the Celebration Spring steam mill manufacturing company, recommending its passage.

Mr. Handy offered an amendment inserting the individual liability clause, which was adopted and the bill passed. Also an act to incorporate the Jasper county I oquios navigation and manufacturing company, with amendments. Mr. Montgomery moved to lay the amendment containing the individual liability clause on the table, which carried and the

Mr. Green reported back House bill authorizing the incorporation of companies for the construction of lines of Morse's Magnetic Telegraph in the State of Indiana, which was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Cornett reported back a bill for the government of the Indiana Hospital for the insane, which was on its third read-Mr. Miller reported back House bill in relation to parti-

tion fences in Dearborn county, with amendments which

were concurred in and the bill passed. On motion of Mr. Davis, the message of the Governor, vetoing the bill to amend the act incorporating the New Albany and Salem railroad company, was taken up and the bill passed, notwithstanding the veto; ayes 28, noes 16. Mr. Morrison reported back a bill to amend an act for the

relief of E. Murray, which was referred. Senate adjourned

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills Passed.

An act declaratory of the meaning of the funded debt bill of last winter, in relation to the conveyance of certain canal lands and lots therein named; to amend an act imcorporating the White Water Valley canal company; for the relief of Jos. R. Pratt; to repeal an act defining the duties of county treasurers, so far as the counties of Fulton and Marshall are concerned; to provide for the election of township assessors and collectors in the county of Jennings; to legalize the acts of the board doing county business in the county Madison; to grant a divorce to Allen Gibbons and Susan Gibbons; fixing the salary of the trustees of the Wabash and

The House bill authorizing the State Librarian to purchase the portrait of Gen. George Washington to be placed in the State Library, was on its third reading de-

The Senate bill amending the charter of the Richmon and Terre Haute Railroad Company was returned by the House amended by making Danville, in Hendricks county, a point on said road, and releasing the subscription of persons in Hendricks county if Danville was not made

Mr. Millikin moved to concur in the House amend ment, with an amendment, striking out that part making Danville a point; which carried.

The joint resolution of the House fixing the time for the adjournment of the legislature on the 17th inst. was Mr. Read moved to strike out Thursday the 17th and

insert Tuesday the 15th, which carried. Mr. Conner introduced a bill authorizing the repair of the building in the Governor's circle, which was on its third reading-passed.

A resolution to recall from the House, for the purpose cers and men who had fought in Mexico in defence of the rights of their country, was introduced, on which considerable discussion was had; and the question being put on the adoption of the ressolution, was carried, ayes 23 noes, 19. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 11, 1848. The House met. Leave of absence given to several members. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the ve to of the Governor, on the bill for the relief of Patrick McGinley-the veto was not sustained, and the bill was

pa-sed notwith-standing the veto.

The bill for the relief of J. and E. L. Beard, with the veto of the Governor of the same, then was considered, and the bill passed notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. The joint resolution of the Senate relative to the acceptance, and presentation of the flag of the 2d Indiana Regiment to the State, was taken from the table, and adopted. The House then resolved itself into a committee upon the Revenue bill for the coming year-Mr. McDonald of L. in the chair; after consideration of the same, the committee rose, and by their chairman reported the bill to the House without amendments—concurred in, and the same adopted.

Leave given Mr. Harlan, to introduce a bill for the relief

of Alford and King-which passed.
On motion of Mr. Little the bill amending the bill incor ating the Junction railroad company, was taken from the table and passed.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution adjourning sine die

Thursday the 17th inst. Mr. Jones of S. moved to amend by inserting Monday the

The bill relative to that portion of the northern division of the Central canal between Broad Ripple and Waverly, was reported by Mr. Line—passed.

Mr. Dunham reported the bill making general appropriation for the ware 1848—ordered to be engressed.

Leave granted Mr. Kinney, to introduce a bill authorizing the commissioners of Vigo county to procure a seal for the The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills Passed. Incorporating the magnetic electro telegraph company amending chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes of 1843 changing time of holding commissioners' court in Jefferson county; changing time of holding probate court in Franklin county; providing for the summoning of petit jurors in Johnson county; for draining wet lands in Cass, Pulaski, Fulton and Vanderburgh; incorporating the Denosthenian society of Franklin county; for the relief of J. E. Moore; incorporating the Lyceum of Wabash College; incorporating the Richmond and Hagerstown turnpike company; changing the name of the town of reenville in Tippecanoe; for the relief of members of the Wabash fire company in Lafayette; amending article 1, chapter 14, Revised Statutes of 1843; incorporating the Tippecanoe Guards; amending the act incorporating the city of Jeffersonville; incorporating the Huntington, Whitley and Kosciusko turnpike company; amending an act providing for a free turnpike road in Steuben county; a joint resolution relative to a swamp in Adams and Jay counties; reviving an act incorporating the Danville and

Perrysville Railroad Company.

Providing for the increase of the salary of the probate judge of Lagrange county; a joint resolution on the subect of reducing the price of public lands; providing for the erection of a bridge over the canal at Lafayette; providing for the taxation of estates in dower; relative to certain school lands in Floyd county; relative to the law prohibiting Indians from selling real estate; for the relief of tax payers in certain counties therein named; incorporating the Portland and Obio rail road company; for the relief of certain persons therein named; authorizing the board of commissioners of Jay county to borrow money; for the relief of certain persons therein named of Monroe county; incorporating the Wild Cat company.

The bill for the benefit of the New Albany rail road company, accompanied with the veto of the Governor was taken up, and considered and was passed, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding; also, the reasons of the Governor for vetoing the bill; vacating an alley in Cambridge city accompanied by the bill, which was considered and the veto was not sustained; incorporating the trusadditional compensation to the probate judge of Lagrange county; leave given Mr. Goodman to intrduce a bill reviving an act locating a State road in Dubois and Martin counties, which passed; incorporating the Moorsville branch rail road company; aiding the settlement of John Sims' estate; for the relief of widows and orphans; extending the February term of the Bartholomew probate

The House adjourned.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

The Mexican War. Messrs. Editors: In your paper of Tuesday, you were kind enough to my article to give it a place, and you have here a few thoughts additional.

Let no one draw a conclusion from that article that "A LOOKER-ON" is a lover of war and bloodshed, or that he would subdue and absorb into the nation of the United States the people of the British provinces, the aborigines, or the Mexicans, by mere brute force. He looks upon wars as he does upon earthquakes, tornadoes, pestilence and famine, fires and floods, as unavoidable, to be met with firmness and wisdom, so that their horrors may be mitigated, as far as possible, and good brought out of evil. These things all come, and come equally, in the order of God's providence, and belong to the endless chain of Cause and Effect, that binds Angel and man-bird and beast, and reptile, and insect-suns and planets-worlds, with mountains and hillocks-oceans and rivulets-and atoms to THE THRONE OF THRONES. I am not a fatalist, but a believer in philosophical necessity, i. e. that there never was, is not, and never will be, effect without being preceded by an adequate cause. When that Cause is unseen and unknown, man uses the words happened, accident, &c., but in reality "the hairs of accident, or ever happened to have, one more or one less. This is not infidel fatalism, but Christian phi-

During the last twenty years the non-resistants and peace men have said much about a "Congress of nations," to settle all difficulties without war. What is the Congress of the United States but a Congress of THIRTY NATIONS! And what is there impracticable or improbable of its becoming a Congress of an hun-dred nations, or a greater number? If the people in the several States of Mexico, and in the British provinces on this continent, and of Cuba, and other Islands, should desire to be admitted into the Union, as did the people of Louisiana, Florida and Texas, why should we refuse to grant their request? We should not; we could not. Sooner or later they are sure to ask to come in, and we are sure to say unto them, Come; there is room enough and to spare. They will not come all at once, but in their own order. New Mexico and California first. Afterwards one State after another upon their borders-and in due time Cuba, and the British provinces. Most of this will be accomplished during the present generation, and all within the next. The present may be the last war in which the United States will ever be engaged. It is a present evil, but it was unavoidable, and its results will be glorious to the conquerors, and highly beneficial to the conquered.

No one acquainted with the history of THE NORTH-MEN-no one that understands the restless and adventurous character of the American Anglo-Saxon, whose tireless spirit and physical power has been greatly augmented, by mixing his blood with all the nations of Europe since he left the Island home of his ancestors, doubts that his empire upon this continent will stretch from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the extreme north and south, and cover the Islands. The Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Portuguese, and the German emigrants mix, and become part and parcel of other nations, and lose their identity. The Anglo-Saxon "I AM DYING; - BUT FIGHT ON MY BRAVE BOYS - OUR questing the Democrats of the several townships in never. He remains from generation to generation a distinct being, in Asia and America, and only stoops to mingle his blood with others to identify them with his race, and blot them out by adoption, while he remains the same identical Northman, invigorated and rendered even more adventurous and powerful. A LOOKER-ON.

Voice from the Senate of Indiana, in favor of the justice of the war

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Stewart of Marion, complimenting our gallant officers and soldiers in Mexico, for their services, to use the language of the resolution, "in defence of the rights of their country," passed the Senate, without amendment on Tuesday last by a vote of ayes 38, noes 1. The following is the resolution, to-wit:

A JOINT RESOLUTION returning the thanks of the Legislature to our officers and soldiers who have

been, or are now, in Mexico. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State Shields, Worth, Smith, and the brave officers and men who fought and bled on the battle-fields of Mexico, in defence of the rights of their country.

cause of pride in the gallant conduct and brilliant achievements of our army in Mexico. Applause is inadequate to do justice to the one, and unequal to the glory of the other. While the State of Indiana has enduring memorials for the dead, in the fond and cherished remembrance of its people, it has honors for the living, in the cordial approbation and lasting gratitude so highly prized by the gullant soldier who bears in his bosom the cheering consciousness of having defended the rights, and increased the glory of the Re-

Be it further resolved, That his excellency, the Governor, be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the officers who are mentioned by name in these resolutions, immediately after their passage.

As the vote was one that could hardly have been expected from whig Senators, especially after the war had been denounced by that party in Congress as unconstitutional, and brought about by the President, we take pleasure in recording the ayes and noes on its final passage:

AYES-Messrs. Barbour, Berry, Cassatt, Chenowith, Coats, Conner, Cornett, Day, Davis, English, Ellis, Goodenow, Green, Hamrick, Handy, Hardin, Henry, Howel, Houghton, Huffstetter, James, Miller, Milligan, Millikin, Montgomery, Morrison, Murray, Osborn, Randall, Read, Rosseau, Simpson, Stewart, Taber, Verbrike, Walpole, Waters, and Zenor.

Noss-Mr. Holloway. Iowa.-The census of Iowa, for 1847, shows a

Indiana State Sentinel.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County.

EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.

10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county. See first page Tri-Weekly.

To Correspondents. E. W. M. Have faid over your communication for reas which we will advise you of in person.

Flag Presentations.

One of the most interesting ceremonies that has third Indiana regiments, that were so gloriously dis- mation, and with three hearty cheers, to-wit : marks of those who took part in the presentation, as they will be published at length.

first presented, pierced as they are by the balls of the Democratic Executives, forty out of fifty-two years, enemy. The appearance of this tattered flag excited and ten out of thirteen terms, since the retirement of a thrilling sensation in the bosom of every one present; and when the speakers referred to the fallen Quincy Adams, and William H. Harrison, a want of brave-to KINDER and the veteran WALKER, and public confidence and popular sympathy everywhere other spirits of that regiment, who laid down their prevailed, should not, and we trust will not be lost lives in defence of their country, and when they sight of by the intelligent electors, in the contest now looked at the gallant Rousseau, now a State Senator, standing by that banner, and who had bared his bo- the army and navy, in conducting the war with Mexsom to the shock of war: who was there present ico have covered themselves and their country with that doubted that the war was just; who doubted the imperishable renown; and will receive what they courage of that valiant band, maligned and aspersed have so richly earned, the gratitude and hearty apas they have been, who stood for more than twenty place among the nations of the earth. and only left the field through the ill-fated order of honest pride in the just views and bold and patriotic their commander ! For the moment, at least, there language of the message of the President, delivered was but one feeling in that Hall, and that feeling was, tieth Congress; and especially in that part of it that that our country is right. The bright eyes of beauty, treats of our foreign relations. throngs of whom had assembled to witness the cere- Resolved, That the vast enlargement of our bormonies, felt that fair hands had been well employed ders-the increase of States from thirteen to thirty, our heads are all numbered," and no man ever had, by in decorating that flag. That the injunction had been and of population from two and a half, to more than obeyed, when it was first presented to our brave vol-

GORMAN and the brilliant fourth regiment. The banduring the two days' battle, given way before the tem of local and special legislation.

not completely blunted the feelings even of those who cret sittings of the "Hartford Convention." throw up their caps for him for President, and in their Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy party zeal, for the sake of making a Whig President, of each and every county in the State, the necessity are willing to take grounds against their country, its purpose of an efficient organization of the Democratic iustice and its honor. It was the noble Captain party in the approaching canvass. CAUSE IS JUST." They did fight on until glorious vic- tion, on the first Monday in April next, and that the tory perched upon their standard. The motto of that County Mass Meetings be held on the Saturday next noble soldier is the motto of Indiana, with regard to succeeding said first Monday in April. the justice of this war; and the day will come when it will be written in letters of gold as a monument to United States, belonging to the Democratic party, and

ELECTION OF A WHIG PRESIDENT!

The Journal is a leading whig paper of the great State of New York, and is admitted to speak the sentiments of the whig leaders generally, and of that State in particular. Western whige may learn from the above the result of the election of a whig President. Our troops to be withdrawn; our government to pay our own cost, and probably that of Mexico; of Indiana, That the thanks of this Legislature be the claims of our citizens, which that perfidious and tendered to Generals Scott, Butler, Lane, Twiggs, piratical government has allowed to be just, but refused to pay after agreeing to do so, given up; and OUR OWN GOVERNMENT DISGRACED IN THE Be it further resolved, That the people of the State EYES OF THE WHOLE WORLD!! This would of Indiana, and we their representatives, have great | evidently be the result, even if it did not cause us to succumb to the demands of other grasping nations, who finding so strong a party "opposed to war, would no doubt find pretexts for some extraordinary demands. Are the people of the West prepared for such things? We think not. We do not believe the whigs, as a party, will "oppose the war" by "electing a Whig President," when told by their leaders that such will be the end. We ask, if the author of such a sentiment lacks more than the opportunity to act the ARNOLD, and sell his country for gold ! We think not.

000,000; a most astounding sum to be thrown into pankruptcy in the short space of less than five months. this country. It is worthy of deep consideration.

BAD CHARACTERS IN SCHOOL .- It has been decided school for bad character. The judge ruled that the worse the boy's character was, the more need of school influence to reform it.

decide what shall be left out, or what inserted. Will with a miserable, half civilized Indian population; catch up in a day or two. Legislative proceedings, and turning up the whites of their eyes, in mock de- simply to fill a barrel of eggs, head it up, and set a memorate the present chief executive of the nation. mitted, will nearly fill our next tri-weekly.

Indiana, at Indianapolis.

According to previous arrangement, a meeting of he Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature and other citizens of the State, now at the capital, together with a number of the Democrats of Indianapolis, was held at the Hall of the House of Repree copy, one year, \$2.00 sentatives, on Friday evening the 11th of February, hree copies, one year, 5.00 1848; when, on motion, the Hon. James G. Read, of Clark county, was called to the chair, and N. Bolton,

importance of an efficient organization for the coming political contest; that the old enemy of Democracy was in the field in Indiana, and that in all the doubtful counties arrangements had already been made at Indianapolis, for placing the strongest men of that party on the track for the Legislature; that even in old Sullivan a whig had already been selected. He therefore exhorted his Democratic friends to be vigi-

Mr. Wolf, of Sullivan, being called upon, remarked, that as his county had been alluded to, he would respond by saying, he had no fears for old Sullivanand although he knew efforts were making to do something in his county, she would not only send up two members to the next Legislature, but would give her usual and he helieved an increased majority for the Democratic nominee of the Baltimore Convention for President. Mr. W. concluded with many interesting remarks, of a character calculated to stimulate to action and organization, on the part of the Democracy.

Mr. Case, from a committee, consisting of Messrs. Case of Switzerland, Morrison of Washington, Sulver been witnessed in Indianapolis, or in the State, livan of Clark, Bolton of Marion and Test of Wayne, tees of the Owensville house in Gibson county; making took place in the Hall of the House of Representa- appointed at a previous meeting, now reported the tives, on Saturday last. The flags of the second and following resolutions; which were adopted by accla-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the played on the battle-field of Buena Vista, were publicly presented to the State, to be placed in its ar- ident and Vice President, in the pending national chives as mementos of Indiana's daring bravery in canvass for those offices, are of the highest importhat sanguinary conflict. We shall not notice the re- tance to the diffusion and stability of our free institutions, and to the welfare of the people, and the glory and honor of the United States.

Resolved, That the fact that the Administration The colors of the Second Indiana regiment were of the National Government has been confided to Washington, and that during the exceptions to the general rule in the elections of John Adams, John

Resolved, That the National Administration, and

times their number, Resolved, That, as American citizens, we feel an at the commencement of the first session of the thir-

twenty millions-the incalculable increase of wealth. and the universal diffusion of popular intelligence. inteers, and that it had not been returned to our State and of the comforts of civilized life-the rapid development of our agricultural, mineral, commercial, The presentation of the colors of the glorious third manufacturing and marine resources—the steady pro- tion on this great question. egiment was still more imposing. Slander, base gress of our free institutions throughout the length and breadth of our borders-the respect paid to our slander, has not dared to sully its character. Its no- flag upon every sea, and to the name of AMERICAN ble commander is again with another gallant regi- CITIZEN, in every land, attests the guardian care of

king and execution of our laws. Resolved, That besides their policy in regard to ner was unfurled, and its folds appeared completely the Mexican war, we hold Henry Clay and the whig of nations; and so long as we rigidly adhere to the riddled by the balls of the enemy. The presentation leaders, in and out of Congress, to their old princiaddress was one of great beauty, depicting in glow- ples and policy, put forth and advocated under the ing colors the firmness of the men, and the steadiness name of "AMERICAN SYSTEM," believing that howevwith which the regiment received and repelled the er they may disguise their principles and policy, during the canvass, should they succeed, they will establish shock of the enemy, while other troops were com- a National Bank-repeal the present Revenue Lawpelled to give back. He pointed to that regiment as abolish the Sub-Treasury, and open again the floodthe only one on that bloody battle-field, that had not, gates of speculation and corruption, in a general sys-

mies and fleets from Mexican soil and the Mexican We are glad this presentation has been made. We coast, was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniwere glad to witness the awakened patriotism of our quity, and is totally depraved, and should be indignantwhig brethren on that occasion, transient, in some ly repudiated by every lover of his country-by every cases though it may have been. We were glad to and of her laws at home—that it should be sent down see that the traitor Corwin and his compatriots, have to posterity with the moral treason, hatched in the se-

and the propriety of holding mass meetings, for the TAGGART of the third Indiana regiment, when falling | Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic in death, near the close of the battle, who exclaimed : State Central Committee, to issue their circulars, rethe State, to hold meetings, with a view of organiza-

Resolved, That, as Indianians, and citizens of the

anxious for the success of its principles and policy, his memory, as it is now written on the hearts of his we have no name to present to the National Democratic Convention, to be assembled in Baltimore in May next, but the name of DEMOCRACY; trusting Torrism .- The Albany Evening Journal, of the that whoever may be selected as our standard bearers, 19th ult., says, that THE SUREST, SHORTEST AND with our brethren east and west, north and south, we HEAPEST MODE OF OPPOSING THE WAR IS IN THE shall march under the ample folds of its banner, to the onset, and to victory; and save the Union from the pollution of unpatriotic hands, and the legislation of the national councils from the disgrace of "affording aid and comfort to our enemies. Major Mace, the Democratic Elector for the 8th

Congressional District, being called upon, in a strain of energetic and eloquent remarks, now reviewed the course of the whig party for the past several years, and portrayed in bold colors, the course of the whigs of Indiana, in adopting their men and policy, in the coming contest, to suit different portions of the State. It would be his task as an elector, to unmask this policy before the people. He asked, how would the principles of Mr. Rousseau-one of the whig electors, who would not say in the Senate that the war with Mexico was unjust, but who held different doctrine, as was proved by his going to Mexico to fight the battles of his country,-suit the meridian of old Wayne and the fourth Congressional District, whose elector had boldly declared that the war was unholy, unjust and ungodly, and who introduced a resolution into the Senate of the State for the immediate recall of our armies from Mexico! The Presidential battle of 1832 was an honest battle, in view of Gen. Jackson's veto of the Bank of the United States, and the Democracy was triumphant. In 1836 the whigs chang-According to the London Standard, the number ed their ground, and doubting success, made an effort of mercantile failures in England, from August 1st to throw the election into the House of Representato December 11th, 1847, was 192 and the amount of tives, by running Harrison in Ohio, Hugh L. White indebtedness £22,636,502 or considerably over \$100,- in Tennessee, and Webster in Massachusetts. He also reviewed the contest of 1840, and showed that the And all this under the protection of a National Bank, whigs did not, as a party, sustain a Bank of the U. such as the federal party is desirous of fastening on States in that contest, and that John Tyler was right in vetoing Mr. Clay's Bank scheme. His allusions to the Mexican war were peculiarly graphic. He said in Massachusetts, that a pupil cannot be turned out of they came to us, almost with tears in their eyes, beseeching us, on behalf of their friends, the Mexicans, not to dismember a sister republic, with its broad vallevs and fertile plains; but the moment annexation of territory was spoken of, the tune was changed; Mex-Our paper is full - and it is no easy task to ico was a worthless country of barren mountainsvotion, deprecated the idea of amalgamating with hen upon the bung."

Meeting of the Democratic Members of such a mongrel race-and this, in some instances, the Legislature and other Citizens of from the same men too, who, in this country are willing to amalgamate, and are striving to bring about that policy, with the wretched African negro! From School Convention," has been forwarded to me by will hear him the ensuing summer.

Judge TEST, the Democratic Elector of the fourth sible, here, to do justice to his remarks. He held, The President, on taking the chair, referred to the | that only in his district were the whigs consistent.

in political life for the last thirty years, and two years edge, for its time being, than any other system extant. ago he had retired from politics, he thought forever, with the systems of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecon account of ill health; but the conduct of the whigs ticut, and New York, -and also with the system of mocracy and his country. He gave a graphic re- having also had an opportunity of a close observation view of the triumphal march of free principles, and and direction of the late Col. Barry, I am prepared to whole of this continent.

Mr. N. Bolton, of Marion, then offered the follow-

Resolved. That it is with the deepest regret we gress pass by, without any definite action on the bill strengthening our army in Mexico, and a like period without a vote being taken, whether supplies are to be granted or not-all going to show, that the whigs in Congress are determined to procrastinate the war, for

Resolved. That we view with approbation, the stand he Chairman of the Military Committee in the Senate of the United States has taken in urging, time after time, speedy action on the Ten Regiment Bill now before the Senate, and the ability with which he has defended the administration from the numerous assaults of its enemies; and we congratulate the country in having so able a champion in that truly responsible position, in the present important crisis.

Resolved, That the time has come when the people graced by Congress, it should be made known to the in their public policy-the great majority of the just war on our part : they are in favor of its speedy ermination; policy, both as regards the interests of Mexico and our own country, demands its speedy ter- eral, requires a strictly common school education. mination; and the country is sick and tired of the pretexts used to defeat the measures of the President and his friends, and demands action, immediate ac-

ture of our government, the more are we led to ven- to instructors of youth is completely calculated to shut erate the wisdom of those who founded our free insti- all well qualified men from this most important emtutions, and the more are we constrained to believe. ment on the field of Mexico, panting for an opportu- the God of our Fathers, and the wisdom of our rulers that with the improvements of the age, the facilities nity to emulate the recent achievements of Colonel to whom, under Him, have been committed the ma- of intercourse and the rapidity of communication, American liberty is capable of expansion to an unlimited extent. We are, as it were, already a Congress rights of the States, under our Constitution, sectional ealousy, so much deprecated by the Father of his country, will be prevented, and our gloricus Union be placed beyond the reach of dissolution and decay.

Resolved, That we have no fears, growing out of it-the world feels it; and the senseless croakers in time and experience to correct all errors. The peopeople, and who will advocate the doctrine that Con-

gress must be their guardians? On motion of Mr. STEWART of Marion, Resolved, That the Editors of the State Sentinel and

The meeting then adjourned. JAMES G. READ, President. N. BOLTON, Secretary.

In our general notice to correspondents, and the remarks of Mr. G. were "set up" from the very hasty notes of our reporter. We are too much bothered with "written out speeches," in the particular endeavor to contribute my mite to the general good, of which we complained of, not to say, too often, in and to impress it upon the minds of my fellow citimany o hers. And if we should print them as writ- zens, that common schools must, if you would have ten, we should sometimes expect to have our head them flourish, be superintended by men educated in broken. These remarks we think will be satisfactory to Mr. G., should be feel aggrieved; and the reporter, we hope, will consider that all printers are not acquainted with hieroglyphics.

Look Our !- As a general rule, a man needs only a large "corporation," a suit of fine, black clothes, pened need not be explained. In the fourth paragraph and a gold headed cane, to insure him an office of from the bottom of the article,-and near the bottom ome kind whenever he asks for it. It sometimes matters but little whether he has brains or not. Just at this time we feel that our chance in one respect is get- capacity above given, 110 operatives whose board will ting decidedly good! Since our recovery from our late attack, we just begin to "stretch!" We feel with the items already set down, \$15,510. This better, and have gained much in flesh, (being but a sum, with the one and one-half cent per yard profit very small pattern before,) and should not be surprised at Lowell, makes the sum of \$35,790 on an investif a few weeks more should make us a fair pattern for

N. B. Wanted, several new sets of buttons.

eral excellent speeches delivered in Congress the present session, and which we regret we cannot lay before our readers in full. Most of them are inti- the sum of \$35,910 per annum, or within a fraction mately connected with the "War Question;" and of 48 per cent per annum. among the ablest we recognize those of Senators Dix and Cass of the Senate, and J. L. Robinson of the House. Others also, of the Democratic side have made very able efforts in defence of the country and the Administration against foreign and domestic enemies. We shall try and find room for that of Mr. for this evening is just completed. It strikes me, in Dix, as soon as our Legislature adjourns.

coultry, says: "Much attention has been paid to the something like it, to-wit: rearing of poultry at the West, and the method now in use of hatching chickens I consider far superior to the Egyptian one of hatching them in ovens. It is

No "aid or comfort" to an enemy with whom the nation is at war.

Its effect would be, to rebuke Treason, and com-

MESSES. CHAPMANS: The "Report accompanying the school bill, presented to the Indiana Legislature, by the committee appointed by the State Common his soul he despised such glaring inconsistencies. It some unknown friend, and I would like to make some is is impossible here, to follow Major Mace in his remarks on the subject of education through your colgraphic descriptions of the whig party. The people umns, if you have space for its admission. There is one egregious blunder, generally, committed at the very commencement, in all the attempts to aid in the advancement of common school education :- and that District, now being loudly called upon, responded with is, to put it under the supervision of men who have much animation and eloquence. It would be impos- no knowledge-no practical knowledge, of the subject, but so much as they may recollect from the time of mere boyhood-of men who not only know literally nothing about the manner of conducting common Here they had no concealments; they were prepared schools advantageously, but who have the most conat once to withdraw our armies from Mexico, and temptible opinion of men who will condescend to a here it was that the whigs would have to come to at calling so low in their estimation. This I have realast. The fiat that had gone forth from Lexington son to know is the case with one whose name is recorded as a member of the committee. Now, sirs. would have to be obeyed. He should endeavor to what can we expect to follow from such proceedings? meet their issues in the same bold manner that they What advantages may we hope to derive from such a had made them, and he hoped his brother electors source! Very different from this were the proceedwould hold the whig party to these issues in other ings of the amuable De Witt Clinton. He called Districts. Mr. Test sat down amidst the plaudits of around him an array of pra tical teachers,-men who had made choice of this as their vocation, whose interests were identified with the interests and success Mr. Case of Switzerland, being called upon, re- of common schools; and what was the result? Why, sponded in a tone of fervid eloquence, which had Sirs, he commenced a system, which in its perfected much impression. He had been an observer and actor state, has diffused a greater amount of useful knowl-Having as a teacher or parent had something to do in this Mexican war had aroused his love of Upper Canada, in its incipient stage, -and having had country, and he again felt like doing battle for De. 8 or 9 years' observation in this my adopted State,the course of the opposition. He believed our glori- speak somewhat intelligibly on the subject, so far as ous Union possessed within itself the elements of ex- observation is capable of giving ability. To this I tension, and that sooner or later it would embrace the | will add, that I have been engaged in teaching to a greater or less extent for largely upward of forty

I believe it is an admitted fact, that we acquire the ing resolutions; which were unanimously adopted, stronger attachment for any course or calling, the longer we are connected or conversant with it. If this maxim hold good in education, we should place it have seen nine weeks of the present session of Con- under the supervision of men who are, or have been practical teachers; not under men who have occasionally let themselves down to teach a country school just to raise the wind, yet anxious that it should be forgotten that they ever condescended so low. Men

of this cast are the last to whom general instruction should be intrusted. Would you place your watch in the hands of the blacksmith for repairs? or a steamengine in the hands of a cabinet-maker for construction or repair? You would not; yet there would be nothing more incongruous in these, than in putting such men as some of your State Committee to supervise and superintend common school instruction. Another most egregious blunder has been committed in selecting common school teachers from the colleges and seminaries of the higher order. There are, indeed, instances of persons of this cast, having become the great sovereigns of the country should speak out, good instructors of youth, but these instances are like in their omnipotent strength, demanding action of angels' visits, iew and far between. The arrange-Congress in relation to the war. If it is to be prose- ments, discipline, and manner of instruction in colleproval of the people, while we have a name and a cuted it should be made known, without further delay. ges, are not adapted to the wants of the common mass If our army is to be withdrawn and our country dis- of our fellow-citizens. There is a versatility, an adaptation to vary to suit circumstances, indiscountry, that the people may speak, so as not to be a teacher of common schools which is seldom acquirmisunderstood. This delay can no longer be endured ed in the regular routine of college regulations. For -a great people knowing their rights and daring at the same reason, there are, comparatively, very few all times to defend them, should have no concealments of our fellow citizens, who are educated at West Point, that ever become successful teachers of youth. American people believe the war with Mexico is a Some, like Capt. Partridge and T. F. Johnson, may have the address to get up military establishments, but to become successful instructors of youth, in gen-

There are several other causes of the present low ebb of education in Indiana, not the least of which is the shameful parsimoniousness manifested towards the teachers. In far the greater portion of this State, Resolved, That the more we investigate the struc- through which I have travelled, the pittance allowed ployment. I know a young gentleman, formerly from the city of New York, who is now engaged in superintending a school in a district which numbers over one hundred pupils, or such as should be pupils, and what do you suppose is his salary? Twelve dollars a month in TRADE! Can there be any wonder that our schools should be what they are at such wages ? This is well calculated to get persons into the teacher's chair, who should be at the plough handles, the axe, or the maul, and to push intellectual young men into the pursuit of law or medicine. Hence it is that the the acquisition of territory. In annexing territory we professions are crowded to a starving excess, and our are but extending the area of freedom. Europe feels school-houses thronged with unqualified teachers. Another fruitful source of the low state of education, is our own land, who would stay the onward march of the carelessness, to speak no worse, manifested by our Resolved, That, the idea of withdrawing our ar- free principles and good government, are unworthy county boards of examiners. Shameful is it, indeed, descendants of the bright spirits who framed our in- to see the ignoramuses who are perambulating the stitutions. They would stay the march of liberty for- country with certificates of qualification to teach, and south, because the men of but one idea, in the South very grievous to the benevolent mind to witness the and in the North, cannot have every thing arranged mental devastation thereby produced. A county suto suit them. The language of free America is the perintendent is indispensable, yet how this is to be acgreatest good for the greatest number-leaving to complished doth not so plainly appear. If his election submitted to the people, the same cause will operate is ple, in the formation of State governments will al- which have filled our probate courts with men who are ways do right. Every new State Constitution that is a disgrace to the denizens who elected them -if they adopted is but an extension of the power of the peo- are appointed by the Legislature, or by the Governor, ple. Instead of encroaching upon the power of the all past experience shows that there is danger that many, they are limiting the power of the few to do party spirit and patronage will have a tendency to Who, then, in our country, have fears of the place men there, rather than their qualification for the office. Still, if we could act efficiently in aid of common school education we must have county superintendents, and we must pay them for their servicesthat is, we must give a compensation sufficient to inother Democratic papers of the State, and the Wash- duce men well qualified, to act in that important and ington Union, be requested to publish the proceedings highly responsible station. But there is yet another drawback upon education, which is the want of comfortable houses, and comfortable seats, desks, &c. Could you, gentlemen, travel as I have done, in various parts of the State, and enter the places-the thingsthe abominable structures called school-houses .- see little bipeds there confined, and, having witnessed their wretched destitution, turn to behold the comforts properhaps rather too particular one to Mr. Graham, we vided by the same persons for their horses, sheep, intended to give no offence to any one, and so added and even their hogs, methinks you would be ready to the disclaimer. We were not aware, at the time, that | conclude that parental care was swallowed up in the love of gain.

Having, at my late time of life, no children to educate. I have no motive in this communication but to common schools.

For the State Sentinel.

Lawrence county, Feb. 2, 1848.

Cotton Manufacturers in the West.

In an article puplished in the Sentinel of the 8th inst., under the above head, an error occured, which, though not material I wish to correct. How it hap-"There are employed in a mill of the character and

cost twenty-five cents per week at least, less than in Lowell, which is a saving of \$2,750 per annum, and ment of \$75,000, or within a fraction of \$48, per

cent per annom"-read-There are employed in a mill of the size and capacity above given 110 operatives, and other persons. whose board will cost at least 25 cents, and whose wa-Congressional Speeches. - We have on hand sev- ges will cost at least another 25 cents each per week, less than in Lowell, which is a sum of \$2,870, and with the items already set down \$15,630. This sum with the one and one-half cent profit at Lowell, makes

The true fire of the Flint.

DECATUR, IA., Feb. 5th, 1848. Mr. Sentinel :- I like on every Saturday evening to say over the Democratic catechism from the right hand top corner of your Tri-Weekly. Its rehearsal view of the moral treason which appears to be the A Fown Imposition.—A gentleman, speaking of not be amiss to add to the catechism the following, or